TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office in McFarland's building, on Allegheny street, in the room recently occupied by J. H. Keatley, Esq., Jan. 13, 1866.

JOHN A. BLODGET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
jan17

DR. J. A. ROHRER, Dentist.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. KIMMELL.
Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Office on Allegheny street, nearly opposite the Logan Hotel, Hollidaysburg, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental Profession. feb 3 '65. 1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.
Will transact all legitimate Banking, buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Silver. Interest paid on time deposits. Dec. 9, 65.

WLEE WOODCOK, Attorney at Law, and claim agent, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Office on Annie Street, two doors below Post Office.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon Counties. All Claims, &., entrusted to his care will recieve prompt attention Jan 13, 1866.

H. SNYDER, Attorney at Law, and licensed claim agent.
☞ All Soldier's Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Widows' and Invalid Pensions, attended to with great care and promptness. Office next door to the "American House," on Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Jan 13, 1865

MEDICAL CARD,
DR. G. W. STROHECKER.
Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's
Dec. 23, 1865.

J. F. FREUAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent
BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street. Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D
Now occupies the Post Office building as his residence and office, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he still hopes to merit public and private confidence by strict attention to all his professional duties.
April 23, '64—tf.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 28, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.
THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of
Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,
and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.
JAS. M. COOPER.
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

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The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XX. Independent in all Things—Neutral in Nothing. No. 13.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
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3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00

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2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
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Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements not marked with number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.
BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors

THE OLD CARTER.

A TRUE STORY.

I have a mind to tell a little story. It is brief, as may be seen at a glance, and that it is true, I most emphatically avow. If the reader despises it because of the first, or the editor rejects it for the reason of the last, then will I eschew truth for the future, and devote myself to the elaboration of lines into volumes of seventeen hundred pages each.

With this understanding, I proceed at once to remark, that five years ago, or thereabouts, John Ainsley, or "Pap Ainsley," as he was familiarly called—was the owner of a hand-cart, and earned a living by conveying miscellaneous parcels from one section to another, and receiving therefor the reasonable remuneration of fifteen cents per load.

To designate the occupation in the prosiest language possible, he was a hand-cartman, and when not employed, could be found during working hours, at the corner of Montgomery and California streets.

His hair and long beard were quite gray, and his limbs feeble; and if he could not shove as heavy a load thro' the deep sand or up the steep grade above him, as the stalwart Teuton on the opposite corner, thereby losing many a dollar, all the light loads in the neighborhood fell to his lot, and kind-hearted men not unfrequently traveled a square or two out of their way to give him an easy job.

Four years last September, [I recollect the month, for I had a note of four thousand dollars to pay, and was compelled to do some pretty sharp financiering to meet it,] having some two or three dozen volumes of books to transfer to my lodgings, I gave "Pap Ainsley" the task of transportation.

Arriving at my room just as he deposited the last armful on the table, observing that the old man looked considerably fatigued, after climbing three flights of stairs five or six times, I invited him to take a glass of brandy—a bottle of which I usually kept in my room for medical and specific purposes. Although grateful for the invitation, he politely declined. I urged, but he was greatly astonished.

"Do you never drink?" said I.

"Very seldom," he replied, dropping into a chair at my request, and wiping the perspiration from off his forehead.

"Well, if you drink at all," I insisted, "you will not find in the next six months so fair an excuse for indulging, for you seem fatigued and scarcely able to stand."

"To be frank," said the old man, "I do not drink any now. I have not tasted intoxicating liquors for fifteen years—since—since"—

"Since when?" I asked thoughtlessly, observing his hesitation.

The old man told me that sixteen years ago, he was a well-to-do farmer near Syracuse, N.Y. He had but one child—a daughter. While attending a boarding school in that city, the girl, but sixteen years of age, formed an attachment for a young physician. Acquainting her father with the circumstance, he flatly refused his consent to her union with a man he had never seen, and removing her from school, dispatched a note to the young gallant, with the somewhat pointed information that his presence in the neighborhood of the Ainsley farm would not meet with favor.

The reader of course surmises the result, for such a proceeding could and can have but one result.

In less than a month there was an elopement. The father loaded his double-barrel shot gun, and swore vengeance, but, failing to find the fugitives, he took to the bottle. His good wife told him not to despair, but he drank deeper, and accused her of encouraging the elopement.

In three months his wife died, and at the expiration of a year the young couple returned to Syracuse from Connecticut, where they learned that the old man, after the death of his wife, of which they had of course been apprised, had sold his farm, squandered the proceeds, and was almost destitute. Learning of their arrival, Ainsley drank himself into frenzy, and proceeded to the hotel where they were stopping, attacked the husband, wounding him in the arm with a pistol shot, and then attempted the life of his daughter, who happily escaped uninjured, through the interposition brought to the spot by the report of the pistol. Ainsley was arrested, tried, and acquitted on the plea of insanity. The daughter and her husband returned to Connecticut, since which time the father had not heard from them. He was sent to a lunatic asylum, from which he was dismissed after remaining six months. In 1851 he came to California. He had followed mining for two years, but finding his strength unequal to the pursuit, returned to this city, purchased a hand cart, and—the rest is known. "Since then," concluded the old man, bowing his face in agony, "I have not tasted liquor, nor have I seen my child." I regretted that I had been so inquisitive, and expressed to the sufferer sympathy I really felt for him. After that I seldom passed the corner without looking for "Pap Ainsley," and never saw him but to think of the sad story he had told me.

One chilly, drizzling day in December following, a gentleman having purchased a small marble-top table at an auction room opposite, proffered the old man the job of conveying it to his residence on Stockton street. Not wishing to accompany the carrier, he had selected the face, probably giving the best assurance of the careful delivery of the purchase.

Furnished with the number of the house, the old cartman, after a pretty trying struggle with the deep descent of California street, reached his destination, and deposited the table in the hall, lingering a moment, the lady did not seem to surmise the reason, until he politely informed her that her husband (for such he took him to be) had probably by accident neglected to settle for the carriage.

"Very well, I will pay you," said the lady, stepping into an adjoining room. She returned, and stating that she had no smaller coin in the house, handed the old man a twenty dollar gold piece. He could not make the change.

"Never mind—I will call to-morrow," said he, turning to go.

"No, no!" replied the lady, glancing pityingly at his white locks and trembling limbs, "I will not permit you to put yourself to so much trouble, and she handed the coin to Bridget, with instructions to see if she could get it changed at one of the stores or in some of the markets in the neighborhood.

"Step into the parlor until the girl returns, the air is chilly and you must be cold," continued the lady, very kindly. "Come," she added, as he looked at his rough attire, and hesitated. "There is a good fire in the grate, and no one there but the children."

"It is somewhat chilly," replied the old man, following her into the parlor, and taking a seat near the fire.

"Perhaps I may find some silver in the house," said the lady, leaving the room, "for I fear Bridget will not succeed in getting the twenty dollar piece changed."

"Come here, little one," said the old man, coaxingly, to the younger of the two children, a girl about six years of age. "Come, I love little children;" and the child, who had been watching him with curiosity from behind the large arm chair, hesitatingly moved toward him.

"What is your name, dear?" inquired the cartman.

"Maria," lisped the little one.

"Maria?" he repeated, with the great tears gushing in his eyes. "I once had a little girl named Maria, and you look very much as she did."

"Did you?" inquired the child with interest; "and was her name Maria Eastman, too?"

"Merciful God!" exclaimed the old man, starting from his chair, and again dropping into it, with head bowed upon his breast. "This cannot be! and yet, why not?" He caught the child in his arms with an eagerness that frightened her, and gazing into her face until he saw conviction there, suddenly rose to leave the house. "I cannot meet her without betraying myself, and I dare not tell her I am that drunken father who once attempted to take her life, and perhaps left her husband a cripple," he groaned, as he hurried towards the door.

The little ones were bewildered.

"You are not going?" said the mother at that time reappearing and discovering the old man in the act of passing into the hall. He stopped and partly turned his face, but seemed to lack the resolution to do aught else.

"He said he had a little Maria once that looked just like me, mother," shouted the child, her eyes sparkling with delight.

The knees of the old cartman trembled, and he leaned against the door for support. The lady sprang toward him, and taking him by the arm, attempted to conduct him to a chair.

"No, no!" he exclaimed, "not till you tell me I am forgiven."

"Forgiven?—for what?" replied the mother in alarm.

"Recognize in me your wretched father, and I need not tell you," he faltered.

"My poor father," she cried, throwing her arms around his neck, "all is forgiven—all is forgotten."

All was forgiven, and the husband, when he returned late in the afternoon, was scarcely less rejoiced than his good wife at the discovery. Whether or not Bridget succeeded in changing the double eagle, I never learned—but this I do know, it took the honest female all of two months to unravel the knot into which the domestic affairs of the family had tied themselves during her absence. "Pap Ainsley" still keeps his cart, for money would not induce him to part with it. I peeped into the back yard of Dr. Eastman one day last week, and discovered the old man dragging the favorite vehicle around the enclosure, with his four grandchildren piled promiscuously into it.

A MOONLESS MONTH.—"The month of February, 1866, which has now gone, will be marked in the astronomical calender as the month which had no full moon! January had two full moons, March will have two; but February had none. Of course this peculiar conjuncture of periods that makes the full moon show her face but a few hours before the month comes in, and again a few hours after the month goes out, is a rare thing in nature—but how rare, do you suppose, gentle reader? It has not occurred before in your lifetime nor ours—not since the time of Washington; not since the discovery of America by Columbus; no, nor since the Christian era, nor since the fall of Adam, nor since the creation of the world, unless that be placed back myriads of years. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for two millions and a half of years—or probably never—for before that cycle of ages shall be completed, it is our Christian faith that time shall be ended, and the solar system be destroyed."

A meeting of the National Iron and Steel Association was held in Washington on the 28th of February, and was attended by a large number of factors from different parts of the country. The Association numbers three hundred and sixty-five members, representing furnaces, rolling mills &c., in nearly all the Northern States. The President of the Association said they had met to ask Congress to ward off the dangers which appear to threaten the manufacturing interests of the country. A delegate from Pennsylvania said that the Association needed a protective tariff of, say fifteen or twenty dollars a ton on iron, as one-fifth of the market is supplied by our greatest enemy, England.

A CURIOUS story of a New York Custom Official finds its way into print. Not long ago an English optician firm manufactured for the Microscope Society of New York an object glass having a focal length of one-fifteenth of an inch, and which was regarded as a triumph of the art. The box containing it was marked "Glass instruments, with great care," and consigned to the Secretary of the Society. On reaching New York, one of the Custom House officials, in examining the contents, took the combined lens for a bit of cemented glass, and, imagining it to be worthless, tossed it overboard. By this momentary folly a year's labor was thrown away.

The Quincy (O.) *Whig* says that during the services in the Fifth street M. E. Church, in that city, some matches in the pocket of a young man named Spencer ignited from some unknown cause. He attempted to put out the flames, but some "Pharaoh's serpent's eggs" in the same pocket took fire and commenced discharging their suffocating fumes and rolling out their horrid, snaky convolutions in a manner that for a time baffled all effors to extinguish the "infernal" combustion. The female portion of the audience was soon thrown into a wild state of alarm and disorder, resulting, however, in no serious consequences.

DURING General GRANT'S late visit to New York City, he was presented by several of the leading wealthy citizens with a purse of $100,000.—Among the subscribers were A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Com. Vanderbilt, J. B. F. Lanier, L. W. Jerome and others. Thirty thousand dollars of the amount were used to discharge the mortgage on the General's house in Washington City, the balance, $70,000, being invested in five-twenty bonds. Major General Daniel Butterfield was the agent who collected and paid over the sum. The money was presented without ceremony.

IT is not uncommon in China when a criminal is sentenced to death for his offenses, to obtain a substitute, who for the sum of five or six hundred dollars, will act as the prisoners proxy in undergoing the death penalty. The authorities readily permit the substitution, because by their laws, so justice is vindicated in the person of somebody, it is a matter of supreme indifference whether he is the offender or not.

RELIGIOUS READING.

KINDNESS.

BY W. ALLEN OFFENBACKER.

Kindness, it sweetens bitter woes,
And checks the rising sigh,
When trouble sinks the spirit low,
And even hope doth fly.

A gentle word can soothe the breast,
When grief the heart doth fill,
For though the soul be all unrest,
Its power the storm can still.

It bids the misty clouds depart,
And brightens up with joy
The sky of love within the heart,
That anger would destroy.

How gloomy would this world appear,
Did not love's gentle eye
Shine on our path the way to cheer,
Like radiance from on high.

Misfortune's hand may on us fall
And wither fairest flowers,
Yet, even death, with fearful pall,
Approaches life's fair bowers.

Yea, kindness drives away the gloom,
That hovers o'er the soul,
And gilds with hope the fearful tomb,
Though clouds of darkness roll.

Oh, if this boon all did possess,
And give to loved ones dear!
The heart-felt moan it might suppress,
And dry the frequent tear.

We know the time is sure to come,
When those to kindness given;
Will be rewarded with a home,
That home shall be in HEAVEN!

WITTENBERG, Jan. 27, 1866.

THUS speaks the dying Christian:—When I consider the awful symptoms of death, and the violent agonies of dissolving nature, they appear to me as medical preparations, sharp and salutary; they are necessary to detach me from life, and to separate the remains of inward depravity from me. Besides, I shall not be abandoned to my own frailty; but my patience and constancy will be proportional to my sufferings; and that powerful arm which has supported me through this life, will uphold me under the pressure of death. If I consider my sins, many as they are, I am invulnerable; for I go to a tribunal of mercy, where God is reconciled and justice is satisfied.—If I consider my body, I perceive I am putting off a mean and corruptible habit, and putting on robes of glory. Fall, fall ye imperfect senses, ye frail organs; fall, house of clay, into your original dust; you will be sown in corruption, but raised in incorruption; sown in dishonor, but raised in glory; sown in weakness, but raised in power. If I consider my soul, it is passing, I see, from slavery to freedom. I shall carry with me that which thinks and reflects. I shall carry with me the delicacy of taste, the harmony of sounds, the beauty of colors, the fragrance of odoriferous smells. I shall surmount heaven and earth, nature and all terrestrial things, and my ideas of all beauties will multiply and expand. If I consider the future economy to which I go, I have, I own, very inadequate notions of it; but my incapacity is the ground of my expectation. Could I perfectly comprehend it, would argue its resemblance to some of the present objects of my senses. If worldly dignities and grandeurs, if accumulated treasures, if the enjoyments of the most refined voluptuousness were to represent to me celestial felicity, I should suppose that, partaking of their nature, they partook of their vanity. But if nothing here can represent the future state, it is because that state surpasses every other. My ardor is increased by my imperfect knowledge of it. My knowledge and virtue, I know, shall be perfected; I know I shall comprehend truth, and obey order; I know I shall be free from all evils, and shall possess all good; I shall be present with God, I know, and with all happy spirits who surround His throne; and this perfect state, I am sure, will continue forever and ever.—*Saurin.*

IT is a most just punishment that man should lose that freedom which man could not use, yet had power to keep if he would; and that he who had knowledge to do what was right and did not, should be deprived of the knowledge of what was right; and that he who would not do righteously when he had the power, should lose the power to do it, when he had the will. —*St. Augustine.*

LORD, he loveth thee the less, that loveth anything with thee, which he loveth not for thee.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE English revenue for 1865 from all sources, was nearly $350,000,000.

CORRY wants to be a city. A bill for its incorporation into the same is now before the Legislature.

ON Monday last, the house painters of New York City inaugurated the eight hour movement.

Experiments in Cheshire, England, would seem to show that the rinderpest is curable by lime water.

THE wages of an American iron puddler in 1865 averaged $3 66 a day, while those of an English iron puddler averaged 96 cents.

BASIL DUKE, who furnished the rebel marauder John Morgan with brains, is in Cincinnati engaged in the produce and commission business.

EIGHTY-SIX rock fish, each weighing over seventy pounds, were taken at one haul in Willoughby's Bay, Hampton Roads, on Wednesday last.

THE petitions presented to the Legislature of this State on Friday, the 2d inst., averaged seven to each member, or seven hundred in all.

THE Peace Proclamation of the President will probably be announced in a few days. It has been held back on account of Texas, which is now in a satisfactory condition.

A FLOCK of wild geese kept pace with a train of cars on the Hudson river railroad, going about thirty miles an hour, the other day, until they changed their course.

A PROJECT is being agitated for the division of New York into two States. New York city complains that it pays the taxes, whilst the country districts control the State goverment.

THE Canadian Council has issued a warning to United States fishermen against fishing in Canadian waters after the 17th of March, when the Reciprocity treaty will expire.

THE Iowa Legislature has passed a resolution, almost unanimously, approving the course of her Senators and Representatives from that State in sustaining the freedmen's bureau bill.

IN Italy the newspaper editors hire people to go to jail for them when their journals are suppressed. The editors continue writing, while their substitutes receive the punishment.

A STARK COUNTY (O.) butcher who undertook to furnish his customers with cheap meat, by stealing cattle in Mahoning county, has closed his shop, and is now rusticating in the county jail.

TEN anchors weighing 8,000 pounds each, and one and a half miles of chain, valued at $30,000, are attached to the iron-clads Dictator and New Ironsides, now lying in the Delaware, near League Island.

FIVE years ago a man in the Ohio State Prison succeeded in making his escape. A few days ago he returned and expressed a desire to serve out his term. The only explanation given is that while out of prison he got married.

WORKS are erecting at Golden City, Colorado, for the manufacture of railroad bars. Extensive mines of iron ore have been discovered there, which will be worked by Eastern capitalists, and promise to yield great wealth to the new State.

THE report that General Grant was wounded in the left arm by the premature discharge of a rifle which he was examining at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday, is declared to be a hoax. He was at the Hotel only a short time, and nothing of the kind occurred.

THERE is an intense excitement in the Canada oil producing regions. Two great wells have been struck in Enniskillen township, near Bothwell, on the Great Western railroad—one pumping at the rate of 1,691 barrels a day of pure oil—the greatest producing well in the world—and the other pumping fifty barrels per hour.

COL. WM. A. BROWNING died in the city of Washington on the 2d inst., after several weeks' sickness. He was Secretary to Andrew Johnson before and while the latter was Governor of Tennessee, and afterwards became President Johnson's private secretary. About two months since he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico.

A SURVEYOR near Waynesburg, Pa., lately found a stone by the roadside marked, "Due east, 2 4 6." Two rods, four feet and six inches from that spot he found an iron box a few feet under ground, filled with silver coin. On the other side of the lucky stone was, "Due west," with the same figures, and at the same distance from it a second box, like the other, filled with gold coin.—When the money was put there, or who did it is a mystery.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

OUR NOMINEE.

The Union State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 7th inst., nominated General JOHN W. GEARY for Governor. We most cheerfully support him. We believe he will receive the whole vote of the party and a good many more besides.

General GEARY is not unknown to the people of Pennsylvania and of the Nation. He did his part to fight the war through and the rebellion down. His military record is as good as any man's, and that is the highest praise that can be given him. It was because he did his duty and is qualified for the station that the people are going to reward him with their confidence, and the honors of the highest place in their gift. Nor are the high duties and responsibilities of civil station new to him. As Governor of Kansas, in California, as Military Governor of different cities and districts, he has had much experience. In all these positions he has shown his capacity for the post of Governor of our State.

As a soldier of the Union, he has sealed his devotion to the principles of the Union party. His record is bright as a true friend of Freedom and Progress. He helped to preserve the life of the Nation, and he will be faithful to the State.

Of General GEARY's election there can be no shadow of doubt. The people delight to honor the men who braved everything for them.

THE Senate on the 2d inst. adopted the concurrent resolution for the exclusion of rebel claimants to seats in Congress, which had previously passed the House, and the text of which is as follows:

"*Resolved* (by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring,) That in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which exists in the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of said States till Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation.

That this is meant to assert the exclusive powers of Congress over questions of reconstruction, and that the loyal North almost unanimously stands by Congress in this declaration of its power and its purpose, is perfectly well understood.

—The Peace Proclamation is said to be ready, and its appearance may be looked for at any time. The President, in this document, is reported to declare the war successfully closed, peace restored to the country, and the Southern States entitled to representation in the councils of the nation. By way of denying this, the Senate on the 2d inst. passed the joint resolution originating in the House, asserting the right of Congress to judge of the qualifications of its members, and declaring that no Senator or Representative from the seceded States shall be admitted to seats in Congress until Congress shall declare such States entitled to representation.

—A rumor is on the wing to the effect that Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, will be the successor of Mr. Harlan, in the Interior Department. Both Gen. Cameron and Senator Cowan have been mentioned as likely to fill the position of Mr. Stanton. These rumors must be taken *cum grani salis*, as other dispatches seem to indicate a feeling of unanimity in the Cabinet.

—We publish elsewhere the letter of Postmaster General Dennison to Hon. James W. Patterson, in which he asserts that the influence of the Administration, as heretofore, will always be exerted in favor of the Republican party, and also declares that on the success of that party alone depends the future happiness and prosperity of the country. It will well repay perusal.

UNION STATE CONVENTION

GENERAL GEARY NOMINATED

GREAT HARMONY

The Union State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House on Wednesday, and was called to order by Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Hon. W. B. Mann and Hon. Lewis W. Hall were nominated for temporary chairman. A vote was then taken for temporary chairman, Hall receiving 80 votes and Mann 57. The announcement was received with great applause.

A delegation from the Pennsylvania Loyal League of Washington was admitted to seats in the Convention.

A committee on permanent organization was then appointed, consisting of 31 delegates.

A committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed as a committee on resolutions.

The convention then took a recess till five in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported John Covode, of Westmoreland county, as chairman.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That this convention, representing the Union loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure, and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion, whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation; whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State where they fell under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the most imperative duty of the President to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved*, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession, and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved*, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the national government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct, by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country. His bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic actions, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that until such action be taken, no State lately in insurrection shall be entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States; to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration, and that to deny this necessary constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union, and that the law known as the test oath, should not be repealed but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress the rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagement.

8. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection and engagement of all their natural rights of their persons, property and domestic relations of the colored population, who have been emancipated by the *fiat* of the people, and under the Providence of God, and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged in these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States; that their freedom shall not be mockery, nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation, intellectual and moral improvement, disappointed, and this faith must be kept in violate.

9. *Resolved*, That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition; is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war, of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press lightly upon the latter, to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in work of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other provinces of home industry; against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government, or confirm our national power or authority, which during the recent life-struggle they insidiously strove to subvert.

10 *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Gov A. G. Curtin during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxieties which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the memory and affections of the people which cannot be lost. His enviable title of the soldier's friend, is in itself expressive of the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer; and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honored and loved; and we tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs; that affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes. After a long and exhausting war the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes imposed in time of peace by their political opponents are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers, and a general assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested through the war with the rebellion their warm regard for the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field, a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only, we take pleasure in expressing our gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and in declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country and entitle him to the warmest considerations of the people.

14. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country, and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers, who gave their sires for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut. Gen. Grant, with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemy of our common country.

16. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a chairman by the President of this Convention in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention, and that the association of loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member to be appointed by their delegate's president.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

John W. Geary	81
W. W. Ketchum	30
J. K. Moorhead	19

The nomination was made unanimous.

After the nomination Thomas M. Marshall made an eloquent and elaborate speech, sustaining the nominee. During the speeches of General Moorhead, Ketchum and others, the Pittsburgh band and delegation came in and gave its adhesion to the nominee. The best of feeling prevailed.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Harrisburg on Monday last, and organized by the selection of Senator Hopkins, of Washington, as President. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Charles Carrigan, of Philadelphia; Senator Wallace, of Clearfield; J. K. Kerr, of Allegheny; George N. Brewer, of Franklin; Gen. Wm. H Miller, of Dauphin, and by the President of the Convention.

A committee on resolutions was appointed equal in number to the Senatorial representation.

The Convention then took a recess till 7 o'clock p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the interim was occupied in speeches by Major Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, and Mr. Strouse, of Schuylkill.

The committee on resolutions then submitted the following series of resolutions:

1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery,) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race is alone entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant the negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and Freedmen's Bureau veto message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

First Ballot.—Vaux, 18, Fox, 8; Stiles, 9; Clymer, 53; Cass, 30; Packer, 8; Dennison, 2; Jenks, 2; Galbraith, 3.

Second Ballot.—Clymer, 58; Cass, 35; Vaux, 18; Fox, 5; Stiles, 8; Packer, 9; Galbraith, 1.

Third Ballot.—Clymer, 66; Cass, 40; Vaux, 16, Fox, 2; Packer, 9.

Fourth Ballot.—Clymer, 72; Cass, 36; Vaux, 13; Packer, 12.

Mr. Clymer was thereupon declared the nominee of the Convention.

The nomination was then made unanimous. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Clymer and the other candidates, and invite them to address the Convention.

A resolution was adopted that the present State Central Committee shall hold over until the next Convention.

A resolution of thanks to the Pennsylvania Senators in Congress for their support of the President's restoration policy was adopted.

Mr. Cummings moved to include in the vote of thanks all the members of Congress who support the President's policy; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clymer was then introduced, and addressed the Convention, as did also Mr. Cass, Mr. Vaux, Mr. Stiles, and Mr. Fox.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

PHILIP S. NOON, Esq., died in Ebensburg, on the 7th inst. He was a lawyer of ability and had been District Attorney of Cambria county six years.

As the *Standard* man, in almost every issue, speaks *grudgingly* of our Paymastership, we wonder how he would like to see some of our recommendations for that office published.

FLOUR MARKET

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

The flour market is very dull; prices drooping—sales at $8@9 for northwest extra family; $9@9 75 for Ohio ditto, and $11@13 for fancy. Small sales of rye flour at $4 75. Corn meal nominal. Red wheat, of good quality, is selling in a small way at $2 25, white at $2 50@2 75; the latter for choice Michigan. Whiskey at, $2 28.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MALE AND FEMALE

SEMINARY.

This institution will open on the 1st Monday of May, 1866, for a session of twenty-one Weeks. Opportunities will be afforded for pursuing all the ordinary branches of a liberal education. The school will be furnished with apparatus, charts &c.

Tuition for twenty-one weeks, $25.00, to be paid at the end of the first quarter

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH,
mar. 10-3mo. Principal.

THE WHIG

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

CIRCULARS,
POSTERS of any size,
BUSINESS, WEDDING and VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
LABELS of all kinds and sizes,
RECEIPTS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' CARDS,
BILL and LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

WALL PAPER.

Just received a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, and for sale at DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the best assortment of Cheap Groceries, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Boots,
Looking Glasses,
Glass Ware,
Buckets,
Baskets,
Tubs,
Bags,
Sleds,
Wagons,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Carts, and
Children's Gigs.

DIEFFENBACHER

Sells the best Segars and Tobacco, and the largest variety of
Yankee Notions,
Silver Plated Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Fine Jewelry and Toys innumerable always on hand.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the largest and best selected stock of
Stationery,
Blank Books,
Memorandums,
Diaries,
Family Bibles,
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Prayer Books,
School Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Closing out at Cost.

Just received and constantly on hand a superior lot of
Sugar Cured Hams,
Shoulders,
Side Meats, &c.,
AT
DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE,
Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

RAGS taken in exchange for Goods.
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Groceries for the Million.

H. B. MARTIN,

Jobber in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets, HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.

Mince Meat, Canned and Dried Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.
dec. 16-3m.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. COR TENTH & CHESNUT STS.,

Philadelphia.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.

The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.

Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and affording unequalled advantages for the thorough theoretical and practical education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED,

by a system of

ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING

original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the routine, details, customs and forms of business in general, as conducted in the best-regulated commercial and financial establishments.

THEORETICAL BOOKKEEPING

Upon a new plan, with an original exposition of the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student, and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants

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Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

SPECIAL BRANCHES,

ALGEBRA AND THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING SURVEYING, NAVIGATION AND TELEGRAPHING.

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, whithout which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

PATRONAGE.

The Institution is now enjoing the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accomodations, for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with

BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, STATIONERY STORE,

AND A REGULAR

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,

supplied with finely-engraved lithographic notes used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

To Young Men

who desire the very best facilities for a

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS,

we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE

containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
President

T. E. MERCHANT,
Supt. of Office: Business.
Jan. 13, 1866

COAL & COKE.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of COAL and COKE, at Lilly's Station, on the Penna. Rail Road, which he will dispose of in large or small quantities, at reasonable prices.

Address, Hemlock Post Office, Cambria County, Pa. WILLIAM TILEY.
Jan. 13, 1866.—3 mo.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the timber on 400 acres of land, within one and a half miles of Altoona. It is good for charcoal, railroad ties, building, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Feb. 17, 1866.

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

The Fenians promise to land an army on the shores of Ireland within six weeks.

A man was instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Summerhill, Cambria county, a few days since.

An old resident of Somerset county, whilst recently on a visit to some friends in Cambria county, committed suicide.

John Anderson, Esq., of Huntingdon county, fell lately, and broke his arm and otherwise seriously injured himself.

The new Hotel just finished in Bellefonte, and named the Grant House, has been leased by Jerry Butts, formerly of the Conrad House.

Col. JACOB HIGGINS, of Williamsburg, is a candidate for the Legislature. Col. Higgins was in active service from the beginning of the war until its close.

Last week was one of the finest we have enjoyed since last September.—Farmers of course, took advantage of the leave of the cool weather to clear up for the spring labor.

The work on the new Rolling Mill is being pushed forward rapidly. Preparations are now being made for the laying of the foundation, and the great high stacks are already removed.

David G. Owens of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, sold out his store a few days ago for the sum of $7,000 and lost it all that night whilst sleeping in his own bed room. Some burglar made a lucky draw.

The Hollidaysburg Male and Female Seminary will open on the 7th of May, for a session of twenty-one weeks.—Rev. Waugh, the principal, is a thorough gentleman and scholar, and a worthy practical teacher.

THE "First National Bank of Hollidaysburg" seems to be anxious to provoke a quarrel with us. That it cannot do, even to gratify the old spite of its Director. We will, however, continue to notice it as our duty requires. If time permits, they will hear from us next week.

The following petition from the citizens of Williamsburg, Blair county, was presented by Mr. HALL, to the House:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Williamsburg, in Blair county, do generally represent to your honorable bodies that great evil results from the present system of licenses, granting to all who may see fit to apply for it, to sell liquor or keep eating houses; that it gives the court no discretionary power, and confers upon the treasurer the duty of giving licenses for eating houses, which means drinking and gambling brothels in practice.

Your petitioners humbly pray the enactment of a law giving to the courts which now by law act upon applications for licenses, full power to hear all remonstrances that may be presented, and be informed by such remonstrances as to the fitness of the applicant, or whether any license to sell liquor should be granted to any applicant in the borough or township wherein the remonstrants and applicants for license reside. That when the greater number oppose the granting of any particular license, or of any licenses whatever in such township, ward or borough, said court may refuse altogether granting any such licenses, and that hereafter no licenses for eating houses shall be granted by the treasurer of the county, but by courts alone, if any; and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

N. G. White,
Joseph Kemp, and others.

Referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

THE above has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor and needs only his signature to become a law. It is something we have long needed in this county, and localities heretofore disgraced by drinking and gambling dens can be rid of them now by a little energy on the part of one or two of the citizens. Messrs White, Kemple and others, of Williamsburg, deserve the thanks of the county at large, for that bold step they took in defence of the moral requirements of theirs and other communities. We doubt not, that the result will prove satisfactory to every christian man and woman in the county, and as the scheme is a philanthropic one, many a heart broken wife will look in hopes to the future for the recovery of that one, the source of all her misery.

Our town and vicinity has its ignoramuses as well as other towns; for instance, a would be young lady in the vicinity of this town, asked another, whether Wales, is not in Ireland, when being informed of its true position, again asked, if Ireland is not in New England? When being informed that Ireland is one of the British islands, simply exclaimed, with a heavy sigh, that she was sure that *New* England is in London State. Now, such ignorance as this, in or about Hollidaysburg, is inexcusable. Here, where every effort is made by the good citizens to keep apace with the advance of education. There are few of that kind of pieces of furniture in this town, thank heaven.

GENEROUS.—We learn that some of the friends of the Rev. Mr. White, the esteemed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Williamsburg, in this county, lately presented him a fine young family horse as a token of their kind regard. Mr White, we are informed, "*loaned*," involuntrily, a very fine horse, harness and buggy to "our Southern friends," at the time of the invasion of the State under the rebel rascal Lee, but the loan has not yet been returned. We presume the reverend gentleman will be careful hereafter to make no more investments of that sort, nor deal involuntarily in Southern loans, unless under the pressure of a most urgent necessity.

A LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 3—*Hon. James W. Patterson, House of Representatives:* SIR—I have your note of this morning, informing me that gentlemen of position and character have written you that the Democratic leaders of New Hampshire are attempting to influence the pending election in that State by declaring to postmasters that communications have been received from me, in which I declare, or at least intimate, that I have no sympathy with the Republican party, and do not wish postmasters to co-operate with that party in the present canvass, and that they will be removed from office if they do so, to which you add, that believing my wishes and views to be greatly misrepresented by such statements, you would be glad to receive, if agreeable to me, a contradiction of them over my own name.

In reply, let me say that you appreciate correctly my views and wishes on the subject you refer to.

Not only are each and all the statements you mention wholly untrue, but it gives me pleasure to say that, if I were a citizen of New Hampshire, I would vote the whole Union Republican ticket and contribute to its success by all the honorable means in my power.

I have never intimated to any postmaster in your State, or elsewhere, how I would like him to vote, and never expect to do so as long as I remain in my present official position, nor have I intimated to any postmaster that to vote the Republican ticket would be followed by his removal from office or to his prejudice in any way. To do so would simply at least a purpose on my part to dissolve my connection with the Union Republican party, a purpose which I never entertained, and the possibility of which I cannot imagine.

I believe that the interest and glory of the country essentially depend upon the vigorous maintenance and success of the Union Republican party, and its continued control of the Government for an indefinite term; and hence never expect to act with any other political organization as long as it exists.

Respectfully yours,
W. DENNISON.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

The State of Indiana, we are sorry to say, has had a bad pre-eminence for its statures on the subject of divorce. And bad as its laws on this subject are, their administration is still worse, if the following statements from Western journals are correct. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says that the annulling of marriages has become an extensive business, that in large cities associations have been formed for the purpose, with agencies in the West, especially in Indiana. The St. Louis *Dispatch* thus explains the process:

"It is done in this wise. A man in New York gets tired of his wife, and wishing a divorce, calls on the agency in that city, and arranges simply the fee he has to pay. All else is left to the agency. The case is sent to an Indiana lawyer, who commences proceedings, alleging in the complaint half a dozen sufficient causes, not one of which is true; the case is referred to another of the same class of lawyers, who reports, without hearing a word of evidence, in favor of the divorce; the court sees it is all right on the record, and unsuspectingly confirms the proceedings and decrees the divorce. A copy of the record is forwarded to the New York agency, and the injured husband, who has been living at home with his unsuspicious wife, coolly informs her he has procured a divorce, and desires her to find another home and make way for the new wife!"

This seems to us to be bringing Mormonism pretty near home. In fact, there is an icy brutality about this that is unknown in Utah polygamy. We have seen nothing in the moral developments of modern times to surpass this in infamy.

PROTECTION.

Interview of the Iron and Steel Association with President Johnson.

The Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, representing an invested capital of forty million of dollars, and composed of gentlemen from Massachusetts, Kentucky, Vermont, Missouri, Ohio, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, New Jersey, Illinois, Maryland and Connecticut, visited the President on the afternoon of the 1st of March. Capt. E. B Ward, of Detroit, Michigan, acted as chairman, and made known the object and purposes of the Association in the following language:

Mr. President:—I have the pleasure to introduce to you the direct representatives of the manufacturers of iron and steel in the United States. They represent the immediate interests of more than one hundred thousand laboring men, who with them represent a population of 750,000 persons, or more than the whole population of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. We are here, Mr. President, in the hope of inducing Congress to foster our effort, and protect us against European competition until such time at least as we can protect ourselves. We believe that within a very few years the Southern States will commence the work of getting out and bringing into active use the iron, coal and copper which abounds with such profuseness throughout their territory. We believe, Mr. President, that the Southern States are as full of wealth as the northern States, and that time will develop their resources. The Southern States have now at least two millions of poor whites that could and should be converted into miners and manufacturers, and, at one dollar per day, the aggregate of one year's industry would not be less than six hundred millions of dollars, a sum which would soon tell on the prosperity of the country. Entertaining these opinions, we met together last evening, and passed some resolutions expressing our views in reference to the laboring interests of the country, and I have the honor to present you with a copy of the same.

Mr. Johnson replied as follows:

Gentlemen: All I can say, and all perhaps that it is prudent for me to say at this time, is that I am very much obliged to you for calling upon me, and I thank you for the compliment. I sympathize with you to the utmost extent in what you propose to undertake and perform, and I might say that my whole life has been directed towards ameliorating the condition of the masses. Every effort of my life has tended in that direction.

Whether I have been correct or not is for others to determine, and must be left with time. I am gratified to meet you here, and to sympathise in the labors of your undertaking; but while you are engaged in adopting plans and schemes that may result in building up and strengthening the interests of the country, you should be equally engaged and interested in developing and restoring the principles of the Union and the Government, which I think should be the precursor of what you are undertaking. The restoration of our people would be one of the greatest protections to our home industry that could be given. Our currency has reached a point of great inflation. There are a great many who are apprehensive that we cannot stand such an enormous circulation of currency, and yet we are fearful that if we attempt to contract we shall be reduced to bankruptcy. All our efforts should be directed to restricting the currency, and preventing expansion, on the one hand and bankruptcy and revulsion on the other. It seems to me that in this work, which affects the manufacturing, agricultural and mining interests of the country, the first thing to be done is to labor for a restoration of the Government. If we could enlarge the area in which our currency is to circulate, increase the number of hands in which it is to pass, we should correspondingly give it a sounder basis without taking out one dollar from the circulation. By restoring the Government and the industrial products of the South, we thereby widen the area of circulation, and along with it bring into the markets of the country millions of dollars' worth of tobacco and cotton. This is a very important item, and would strengthen the country and increase the demand for all manufacturing productions. It seems to me that the most powerful stimulus that could be given to these interests would be to restore our Government. It would increase the demand for manufactured articles of all kinds. By restoring the country you increase the ability to pay taxes; you could leave the present state of tariff as it is, if you could take away this internal revenue tax. By getting rid of this internal revenue, you would correspondingly increase protection to your manufacturing and agricultural interests. I think that, as fast as we can, we should get away from those internal taxes that now rest so heavily upon the industrial products of the country. Anything I can do I will do that will tend to strengthen the resources of our country. I sympathize with you. I trust and hope your efforts will succeed and extend as our country is restored and peace returns.

To these remarks Capt. Ward responded as follows:

We believe, Mr. President, that the constant drain upon us and our resources is caused by the vast importations that come from England. We believe that that drain will produce very disastrous results unless the present tariff is increased. So far as the currency is concerned, if it is greatly reduced, we believe it will result in disaster and bankruptcy.

The President. As I have remarked, if we restore the Government and thus increase the demand for articles, our currency will be placed upon a firmer basis. I think this does away with all argument for a diminution of the amount of circulation. But there is one thing of paramount consideration—let us have a Government. Let us have a united people, then we have got a Government.

Mr. E. B. Ward Mr. President, we are all laboring under the belief that we have a Government.

The President. Then let us have a whole Government. We have got a wide area for everything to be carried on in.

The several members of the Association were then respectively introduced to the President by Captain Ward, and immediately thereafter retired.

TWELVE columns of the Moscow *Gazette* are occupied in describing the banquet given in that city to our Minister, Mr. Clay, and one hundred and forty-six American and Russian citizens; and every journal in Paris has its comments, and either hopes or fears concerning the "Russo-American alliance," which they are sure will be the consequences of any serious trouble between the United States and France. The *Siecle* says: "When we go again to the West, the Russian eagle will spread her wings towards the East, and all Europe will be helpless to impede her progress." The day this news arrived at the Bourse, the "Mexican Obligations" went down six dollars in one hour.

BISHOP ALEXANDER CAMPELL died on sunday night the 4inst, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst., at the residence of Dr. John D. Ross, by the Rev. N. G. White, MR. GEORGE FAY, of North Woodberry township, to MISS KATE S. M'COY, of Williamsburg, Blair county.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. S. A. Holman, MR. A. FYLER and MISS TILLIE LONGENECKER, both of Altoona.

On March 1st, by the Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, MR. ELIAS RODKEY, of Frankstown, to MRS. ANNA B. CARVER, of St. Clairsville, Pa.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Love, MR. PHILIP W. BRIDENBAUGH to MISS ANNIE BODLEY, both of Sinking Valley, Blair county. Huntingdon papers please copy.

In Gaysport, March 6th, by the Rev. D. H. Barron. Dr. W. C. ROLLER, of Hollidaysburg, to MISS ANNIE CRESSWELL, of Gaysport.

In Duncansville, March 1st, by N. G. Funk, Esq., MR. FREDERICK TROUT, of Antis township, to MISS ANNIE B. REDDICK, of Allegheny township; this county.

DIED.

At Spangs Mills, Blair county, on the 25th ult., INA, youngest daughter of D. M. and Sarah Bare, aged 1 year and 11 days.

At Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the 15th ult., DANIEL W. BEAMER, formerly of Duncansville, aged 24 years, 6 months and 25 days.

On the 19th of January last, near the Yellow Springs, of inward cancer, MRS. JANE SUTER, in the 54th year of her age.

The deceased was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, and from the peculiar nature of her disease, was for a long time a very great sufferer. Yet she bore her affliction with much patience and submission to the will of Him "who does not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men."

At the same place, on the 23d of February last, MISS MARY CATHARINE SUTER, daughter of John and Jane Suter, in the 28th year of her age.

Just five weeks after the death of the mother, the daughter, without warning, was smitten in death by paralysis.

"Many die as sudden, not as safe."

By those who knew her best, she was believed to be a sincere and humble follower of the Divine Saviour. "Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not." W.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, March 8.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$9.50
Extra " "	8,75
Superfine,	8,25
White wheat per bushel,	2,00
Red " "	1,80
Rye per bushel,	80
Corn per bushel, new,	65
Oats per bushel,	40 00
Barley per bushel,	65
Potatoes per bushel,	1,25
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,30
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

RETAIL PRICES.

Family Flour per barrel,	$10 50
Extra " "	10.00
Superfine, "	9.00@ 9.50
Rye, per bushel,	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	85@90
Oats, per bushel,	55@60
Barley, per bushel,	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel,	1 50
Butter,	37@45
Eggs, per dozen,	25.

200,000

Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Bijouterie, &c.,

Worth nearly one Million Dollars! All to be SOLD FOR

One Dollar Each, Without Regard To VALUE!!!

No Article to be Paid for until you know what it is and its Value!!!

NO LOTTERY! NO GIFT ENTERPRISE!!

LIST OF ARTICLES!

500 Solid Silver Tea sets complete	$50 to $300
200 Rosewood and Mahogany Musical boxes	50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches	75 to 250
250 Ladies Enamelled Gold Watches	50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	35 to 100
500 Open-face Silver Watches	25 to 50
500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses	25 to 100
300 Six Barrel Revolvers	15 to 50
300 Elegant Oil Paintings	50 to 100
250 Marble Statuettes, Busts, &c.	50 to 200
250 Diamond Rings	50 to 100
5000 Photo. Albums, all sizes & styles	5 to 50
10000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15 to 30
10000 Gold Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, &c.	3 to 8
10000 Signet, Cluster, Chased and Plain Gold Rings	3 to 10
1000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, all the newest styles	5 to 20
10000 Gold Pens with Silver and Solid Gold Holders	5 to 20
5000 Silver Goblets and Drinking cups	8 to 10
3000 Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, etc.	20 to 50
20000 Other articles ranging from	1 to 100

The plan is this: Certificates naming every article of our stock are put into blank envelopes, sealed, and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice and forwarded as directed. The holder of each certificate is entitled to whatever article it may name upon the payment of one dollar, whether that article is a two hundred and fifty dollar watch, a seventy-five dollar diamond ring or a three dollar bosom pin. Having purchased five, ten or twenty certificates, you can take just as many or just as few of the articles they severally describe as you please. You must pay one dollar apiece for all you send for however.

To reimburse us for the cost of printing mailing and advertising, we charge for certificates as follows: For five, $1; eleven $2; eighteen $3; twenty-eight $4; thirty five $5; fifty $7,50; sixty-six $10, one hundred $15; and two hundred $30.

An elegant Premium with each Club of Four Dollars or upward will be forwarded with the Certificates.

N B.—See full list of Premiums and special terms to Agents in our circulars. Address

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
mar10 w4t. 116 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED!!

In every TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH and WARD TO CANVASS FOR

"The Great One-Volume WAR History,"

CONTAINING

FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war.

The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains as much history as any of the one or two volume works out, and yet is sold for only $4.50, bound either in morrocco or sheep.

Our inducements are decidedly the best offered, as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on the books.

ALSO

"Life And Death In Rebel Prisons."

The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experienced the scenes which he describes.

Canvassers for any History of the War will find this an excellent side book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost everybody will take one, either with or without a history, or where having previously subscribed.

Disabled soldiers, released prisoners and others will find in the sale of this and our History, employment suitable to their condition—Send for terms, or call at

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
600 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
feb. 24, 4t.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
feb10 1y. Williamsburgh, Kings Co; N. Y.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergymen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. ADDRESS,

JOSEPH T INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
feb 17 1y New York City.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the butchering business, trading under the firm of J. F. Olmes & Sons, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th of March, 1866. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of F. W. Olmes on whom all persons are requested to call and settle.

J. F. OLMES,
F. W. OLMES,
AUGUST OLMES.

The business will be continued by J. F. OLMES and AUGUST OLMES, in the name of Olmes & Son, who respectively solicit a continuance of the public patronage. mar8-3t.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times, at the WHIG Job Printing Office.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT

CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'

and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices: cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS.

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

LLOYD AND CO.,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, PORTO RICO and Syrup Molasses, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg.

WHITE, CRUSHED & BROWN Sugars, at the New Warehouse,, Canal Basin.

CONEMAUGH, G. ALUM and DAIRY Salt, wholesale, at Lloyd & Co,'s New Warehouse Canal Basin.

BOOTS and SHOES a general assortment, all styles and prices, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

CARPETS, OIL & FLOOR CLOTHS, a fine assortment, very cheap, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

RIO, JAVA & LAGUIRA COFFEE at the New Warehouse Canal Basin.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Codfish, by the barrel, half barrel, kit, and retail, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUGAR & COUNTRY CURED Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

CHOP, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Oats and Feed of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

FAMILY, Extra and Superfine Flour, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SOAP and Candles, a full assortment, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUN Light Syrup, Boston Crystal Syrup, at New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SALT.—G. A. Salt, American Salt,—Conemaugh and Syracuse Salt, by the sack.

NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

JUST received, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin, Dry Goods, of all kinds, for sign and domestic.

CASH paid for Flour and Grain of all kinds at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

COAL and Fish Oil, at the New Warehouse canal Basin.

AGRICULTURAL.

FODDERING CATTLE.

Some people think it is a very simple matter to feed cattle, and so it is, but yet one will keep his stock in good condition on much less feed than another. Stock should be fed liberally, but no more at a feed than they will use up. Hay should never be thrown from the mow to the floor or the racks until the cattle are ready to use it.—Some make a practice of throwing down the night's feed in the morning, and placing it in the stanchions while the cows are out, thinking that time and labor are saved, and that it makes no difference. Such practice is objectionable, since the hay loses from the drying of the fibre which renders it less nutritious to stock.

An over-feed is always wasteful, since the animals breathe upon that portion which is left after filling themselves, and unless compelled by hunger, will not feed again upon the refuse. In a few days, by this course of feeding, the alleys become filled, and have to be cleaned out at a loss. Keep the feed alley clean, and throw no more hay before the cattle than they will eat at a meal.

Feed stock liberally, and with regularity as to hours. The health and thrift of the animals depend upon the regularity in feeding. It is poor economy to stint stock in their food, at any time during the foddering season, but if the rations are to be decreased, it had better be done in spring than now. They should be kept in flesh, and those that are thin brought up by a little extra food. An ear of corn a day in addition to a full supply of good hay will have a marked influence in the course of the winter, small as the quantity of extra food may seem to appear.

The "underlins" should be turned out to water first, and have plenty of time to take their fill before the master animals are loosened from the stanchions. It will save much hooking and injury to stock. Cattle like a change of food, and coarse fodder, straw, &c., may be used to advantage as an occasional feed. When used in this way, it is worth much more than its nutritive value would seem to imply.

The true way to fodder cattle is to have a platform scale on the floor and weigh each feed. One knows then precisely what he is about, and can regulate quantity much better than by guess. However, a careful hand that keeps an eye over his herd, will guess pretty accurately, and bring his animals out in the spring with a good coat of flesh to begin summer's work. None but careful and experienced hands should be entrusted with care of stock in winter. If others are employed the master's eye must be on the watch or losses must be expected.—*Utica Herald.*

WHAT FARMERS SHOULD DO.

We have repeatedly urged that farming should be conducted on the strictest business principles—that the same system, calculation, laws of investment, belong to the vocation of the Farmer that relate to any other business—that he needs to be familiar with commercial customs and rules, in order to sell his products to the best advantage, and determine the kind of investments he shall make; and he requires to conduct his processes of production with the same system and calculation, as to cost and profit, that the manufacturer of any material finds necessary in his business. Every farmer's boy should have a business education, therefore, though he is to work a farm all his life. The more thoroughly he is versed in the laws of business, the greater will be his success as a farmer.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker, Oct, 1st.*

SEEDING TO GRASS AND CLOVER.

This may often be done in February if the ground is bare and the frost is so far out that there is little danger of washing by heavy rains and thaws. Procure the best seed you can of such grasses as you wish to sow; Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, etc. Obtain samples of the dealers, which you may carefully examine for weed seed, and the excellence of which may be tested, before buying large quantities. Sow upon winter grain when the ground is stiffened by frost or a light snow.

SPRING GRAIN.

Decide now what you will sow, and secure the best seed possible. If you sow seed of your own raising, select by repeated winnowings the very plumpest and heaviest kernels, and treat that which you buy in the same way, if you can afford to. Commence also at once to collect.

Two young men undertook to see which possessed the greatest internal capacity, and to test the matter, agreed to eat raw clams, each to eat till he could hold no more. The victor ate 150; the vanquished hero gagged at the 149th, when he gave up the contest, remarking "that he could eat more, but did not want to make a hog of himself."

A LIFE insurance company, lately organized in Ohio, proposes to issue policies of insurance upon the lives of those who habitually patronize the homepathic system of medical practice at a rate of ten per cent. less than on those of persons patronizing other modes of treatment.

A GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.—Take paragoric elixir, sweet spirits of nitre, tincture of the balsam of tulo, of each equal parts, mix them together, and take a teaspoonful, in cold water, three times a day.

A CONDUCTOR on a street car in New York, recently, while intoxicated, stabbed three of his passengers.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR FAMILY USE.

We find in Dr Hall's *Journal of Health*, the following hints which are well worth considering and preserving, by the readers of the *Whig*, inasmuch as no family can know how soon there may be occasion to resort to the remedies named:

In diarrhœa, there is much pain, necessarily. In dysentery, there is a great deal of pain, inevitably. In cholera, there is *never* any at all as to the bowels. In diarrhœa discharges always succeed inclination. In dysentery there is a most distressing inclination, with no satisfactory, no relieving discharge.

In cholera, desire is followed always by immense and relieving discharges. In all these there is one never-failing circumstance always and inevitably present, and never can be absent, under any conceivable circumstances—it is the quenchless instinct of nature calling for absolute rest, bodily quietude, and without that rest, a cure is always impossible, and death an inevitable event.

There is in all these a remorseless thirst. Nature then calls for two things, to satisfy her longings for thirst and drink, and if these two things are done with sufficient promptness, there is a perfect cure in nine cases out of ten. Perfect quietude on a bed and chewing ice, swallowing as large pieces as possible, until the thirst is perfectly satisfied, is all that is necessary in any ordinary attack of either of these three diseases. To make assurance doubly sure, keep the abdomen tightly bound around with thicknesses of woolen flannel, eating nothing but boiled rice, with boiled milk, in ordinary cases; if more violent, let the rice be parched black as coffee usually is, then boil and eat it; or what is still more efficient, put a pound or more of flour in a linen bag, boil it two hours in milk, take of the skin, dry it, grate it into boiled milk, and eat it freely, and nothing else, until the disease is checked. If these bowel-complaints are checked too promptly with laudanum, paregoric, or opium, fatal convulsions take place in a few hours, as to children, and incurable inflamation of the brain in grown persons. As bowel diseases are the scourge of all families in the fall of the year, these suggestions should be widely circulated.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

PRICE
ALWAYS AHEAD.
JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

The Second Supply

FOR THE SEASON

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very fine,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan. 9 65.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AN
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

SPEER'S
SAMBURG
PORT GRAPE WINE!

CASTELLA
PORT BRANDY

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF D. CASTILIA, OPORTO.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF ALFRED SPEER, OF NEW JERSEY.

This wine has been adopted by churches for the communion table, used in the principal Hospitals and Asylums, as the most perfect and reliable Wine to be obtained, and known to be the most healthy and invigorating Wine for family use, and superior for invalids and debilitated persons.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES.

Try it if you are consumptive or feeble, or want a pure Family Wine.

It is strongly recommended by all the principal physicians of this and other places.

Sold by H. B. MARTIN, Hollidaysburg.
jan20-3m

USE THE BEST.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER

Is Warranted to
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
To its
Color of Earlier days,
Color of Earlier days,
Keeps the
Hair from Falling Off,
Hair from Falling Off.
Will surely
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
And make the
Hair grow on Bald Heads
Hair grow on Bald Heads
When Falling Off from Disease.

It is splendidly perfumed, and everything for a Dressing that can be desired.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural color, producing hair upon bald heads where the disease is not hereditary; stops hair from falling off or turning gray; healing all eruptions of the scalp, and causing harsh, wiry hair, to become soft, glossy and luxuriant, and may be dressed in any form desired;

This preparation has been fully tested by thousands, and has NEVER FAILED to accomplish all that is claimed for it when used according to directions. The proprietor is aware that many have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of many of the preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such confidence does he place in the merits of his article that he offers to refund the money in all cases where after a thorough trial of two bottles it fails to give entire satisfaction.

It is used and recommended by the clergy and and the faculty, and meets their entire approval. It does not soil the purest linen or the nicest bonnet. It is delicately and elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is all that can be desired in a hair preparation. One trial will convince all of its virtues.

Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer and take no other. Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

H. B. Martin, Druggist, Agent for Hollidaysburg, Pa. jan. 20, '66

L. GAMPE & CO
HAS OPENED A
PAINT SHOP,

IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

and will execute, SIGN, FRESCO, ORNAMENTAL and plain House Painting. Varnishing, Graining, and all work usually performed by professors of the art.

By promising the most acceptable prices, we hope to acquire the patronage of the public and secure success to the establishment.

The Shop is Located on MONTGOMERY Street, in the building formerly occupied by T. Hopkins as a saddler shop.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
feb10 1y. No. 13 Chamber St N. Y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F CHAPMAN,
feb10 1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLOUR ALBUS, better known as LEUCORRHŒA, the whites, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure, with out a personal interview.—*Sent free by enclosing a Stamp.* Address DR. PAPE,
feb10 3m. 1132 Broadway N. Y.

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Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, A. L. Russel.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General, James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, W. H. Kemble, of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

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Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read, Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associate Judges, Adam Moses and B. F. Ross.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Martin L. Bechtel,
County Treasurer, David Stifler,
Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, Geo. W. Hewit, Robt, Waring and John C. Biddle.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, and Saml. Moore, and Stephen Hammond,
Steward of Poor house. Obed E. Crissman.
Mechncantile Appraiser, Samuel Hoover
County Auditors, James M'Kim, Alex, Knox. and Abraham Robeson.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, Jacob Widensall.
Supt of Common Schools, E. Elder

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

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Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, Andrew Myers, Jno. P. Brawley, Joseph H. Blackburn, Jas. A. Cramer, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, H. M. Baldrige.
Brough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, Mrs. Susan Jane Reeder.
Constable, James Moorehouse.
High Constable, James Moorehouse.
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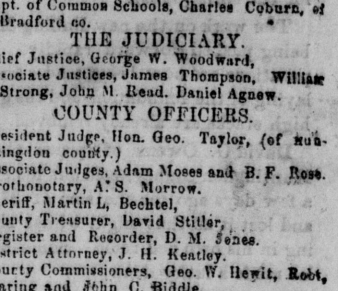

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M. L. FICHTEL, Sheriff.
Hollidaysburg, Jan. 17th 18